

## INTERNATIONAL

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## Ireland, Norway Fail to Agree on Terms for EEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (NYT).—After a frustrating dusk-to-dawn negotiating session, Ireland and Norway failed to reach agreement with the Common Market on the final terms for their entry.

Ireland did not get satisfaction on sugar—it wanted to sell more beet sugar than present European Economic Community members would tolerate at high community support prices. Norway did not win what it regarded as sufficient assurances for its fishermen. Cabinet meetings in Dublin and Oslo will decide the next steps. The dispute over fishing rights was the more serious because a fundamental principle was involved. Norway, in effect, was asking for permanent guarantees against invasion of its fishing grounds by fishermen from other community countries. The Common Market countries could not accept that freedom of access should be waived forever.

Signing Set Jan. 22

Barring last-minute arrangements, the two countries will not sign the treaty of accession during the formal ceremonies that have been scheduled for Jan. 22.

As only 20,000 tons separated Ireland and the community on the sugar issue, there was hope that Ireland "would still join Britain and Denmark, the two other candidates, at the signing. Britain and Denmark have already agreed on the terms."

The initiative was advanced in Brussels at a special meeting of the Atlantic Council, the permanent representatives to NATO. The United States is understood to have suggested that the NATO partners increase their joint offer of \$3.5 million as a yearly rental for the base.

Informed officials, however, say that Britain replied that this would not be useful, that Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff has shown no signs of compromising his demand for £18 million.

The United States is suggesting that an increase of about \$4 million above the present NATO offer might clinch the deal.

## New Discussions

Todays meeting was not expected to produce an agreement on a new offer and the NATO Council will discuss the issue again in Brussels tomorrow.

British officials are taking a pessimistic view of any agreement with Mr. Mintoff, who has ordered the base to be evacuated by the end of the week. The London line, however, could be a bargaining device to persuade the Maltese to climb down.

At the same time, it was disclosed that Joseph Luns, the NATO Secretary-General, discussed the Malta issue at a secret meeting here yesterday with Prime Minister Edward Heath. Mr. Luns is reported to have urged Mr. Heath to go along with a bigger rental offer but Mr. Luns, too, ran into a stone wall. Sources here described the meeting as useful but acknowledged that the two men had different views.

No principle is at issue among the NATO allies, nor is much (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Lavish Spender and Eater

## Nubar Gulbenkian, 75, Dies; Flamboyant Oil Magnate

PARIS, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Nubar Gulbenkian, 75, the flamboyant Armenian financier who was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the world, died during the night of a heart attack at the English Hospital of Cannes.

The legendary oil millionaire retired five years ago to a nearby villa estate in the hills near Grasse, the perfume capital. Grasse later named him an honorary citizen.

The corpulent, bearded bon vivant—conspicuous in white suits and enormous sombreros—was a prominent figure in the social life of the Côte d'Azur until he entered the Cannes hospital after his first heart attack three years ago. He was treated with increasing frequency at the hospital, to which he donated money for a new wing inaugurated last year.

But even in ill health, he seemed never to have swayed from a crock mitered years ago:

"I believe in comfort. I enjoy myself. I enjoy life. I enjoy everything I do."

In those words, Nubar Gulbenkian, tireless socialite, ladies' man and gourmet extraordinaire, summed up his unabashedly Epicurean philosophy.

**Gold-Plated Taxi**

A man of extravagant gestures and habits, he drove around town in a custom-made car, equipped with a Rolls-Royce engine and a body, trimmed in gold plate, designed to look like a London taxi. "I like to travel in a gold-plated taxi that can turn on a sixpence—whatever that is," he said.

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## Sweden Cuts Spending and Sees Growth

### No Tax Increases Proposed in Budget

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (UPI)—King Gustaf Adolf VI opened the Riksdag (parliament) today with a government pledge that there will be no new taxes but tough restrictions on expenditure in this year's budget.

The 89-year-old monarch, reading his speech from the throne, said his eight million subjects could expect a recovery in the economy this year after the recession in 1971.

The budget estimates laid before you are characterized by a general restraint and unchanged taxes—the king told the 350 members of the Riksdag at the ceremony in the Royal Palace.

The king was reading a speech written by Premier Olof Palme and his Social Democratic government.

Finance Minister Gunnar Strang proposed a draft budget totaling 59.1 billion kronor (\$12 billion), only 2.5 billion kronor (\$540 million) more than in 1971-1972. He estimated the budget deficit at \$3 billion kronor (\$870 million).

In his statement, Mr. Strang predicted an international business upswing in the second half of this year and a return to normal economic growth in Sweden.

Mr. Strang said the gross national product, which grew only 0.3 percent in 1971, would increase 3.5 percent this year. He also forecast rising private consumption and higher investments in industry.

He said the government had to tighten its economic policy but it had decided to do so by restraining expenditure rather than by raising taxes.

One of the few areas spared by the cutback was foreign aid, which will get a 25 percent increase to 1.25 billion kronor (\$250 million).

Foreign Minister Kristo Wickman said Chile and Cuba were among the developing nations which would get more economic aid from Sweden in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Wickman also said the government had decided to appoint full ambassadors to Cuba and North Vietnam.



**SLIPPED AWAY**—22-year-old East German figure skating champion Guenter Zoeller (left) being interviewed by newsmen in Kiel yesterday where he asked West German authorities for political asylum, after his arrival from Sweden where he defected in Goteborg.

### Defecting East German Skater Would Like to Be a Trainer

KIEL, West Germany, Jan. 11 (UPI)—East German figure skating champion Guenter Zoeller defected to the West today, carrying a razor, toothbrush, pair of pajamas and a change of shirts.

"I would like to get a job training young figure skaters in West Germany," the 22-year-old champion said when he stepped off the overnight ferry from Goteborg, Sweden. "But if that does not work out, I'll work at my trade as a truck mechanician."

Zoeller defected from the East German team yesterday, on the eve of the European championships, in which he was considered a contender. He took a taxi to the West German Consulate, where he requested asylum for political reasons and later boarded the ferry for this north German port.

Zoeller, from the East German city of Chemnitz, said he was sure nobody on the East German team suspected his plans.

"I told nobody about it," he said. "The risk would have been too great."

"I requested political asylum because I want to feel free and unattached and want to travel abroad when I feel like it," he said.

Zoeller is the third East German skater to flee to West Germany in the past eight years. In 1963, Bodo Bockenauer defected during Olympic qualifications in West Berlin, and in 1966, Ralph Borghardt defected during the world championships in Davos, Switzerland.

## Sen. Kennedy Renews Plea On Ulster

### Says British Troops Compound Violence

CORK, Ireland, Jan. 11 (UPI)—U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said again today British troops in Northern Ireland compound the violence there and do not contribute to peace.

Sen. Kennedy D., Mass., created a storm of controversy in Britain late last year when he sponsored a motion in Congress to condemn the violence in Northern Ireland and call for the withdrawal of British soldiers. He was roundly condemned by members of Parliament, the British public and the press for interfering in British affairs.

In a letter released today to the Cork city government, Sen. Kennedy said: "I believe the continuing presence of British troops in Ulster is compounding the violence instead of contributing to peace and that the turnout will not end until law enforcement is again returned to local control with procedures that are fair to both the majority and the minority in that divided land."

The Cork Council had written Sen. Kennedy to congratulate him for speaking out on the Ulster situation, a council spokesman said. His reply was read to a meeting of the council yesterday.

Sen. Kennedy said in his letter:

"If I were neither Irish nor Catholic I would feel compelled to speak out against the violence and brutality in Northern Ireland, just as I have spoken out again and again in recent years on the violence and brutality in areas like Vietnam, Biafra, the Middle East and East Bengal."

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**CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK**—Harold McGraw Jr., president of McGraw-Hill publishing company, holding two photostatic copies of controversial checks in his New York office Monday. He claims checks bear signature of billionaire Howard Hughes after he allegedly endorsed and accepted them as part payment for his autobiography.

## Voice in Interview by Phone Not Hughes's, Writer Insists

(Continued from Page 1)

appearance the last time he saw him, what his physical condition was or what he had said during 100 sessions in which he allegedly told Mr. Irving the story of his life.

The reluctance to discuss those details, Mr. Irving said, stemmed from "my contractual obligations to Howard Hughes not to reveal certain matters."

"My obligation, of course, is to Howard Hughes and not to the voice on the telephone," he added.

The telephone interview was conducted by seven reporters in a hotel in Hollywood, Calif. During the interview, the man identified as the 86-year-old industrialist and financier denied the authenticity of the forthcoming purported autobiography and discussed several aspects of his life.

Mr. Hughes, a recluse for more than a decade, has resided in Bahamas since Thanksgiving, 1970, when he stepped off Las Vegas. He left behind a morass of business affairs.

The newsmen, most of whom had known Mr. Hughes before he dropped from public view, agreed that the voice, speech mannerisms and knowledge of Mr. Hughes' affairs left no doubt in their minds that the speaker was the industrialist.

Lawrence Kertis, president of the Voiceprint Laboratories of Somerville, N.J., who compared the recording of the interview with Mr. Hughes' testimony in 1947 before a Senate subcommittee, also said the telephone voice had been that of Mr. Hughes.

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Mr. Irving said on the other hand, that the telephone voice had answered no questions that someone well prepared wouldn't know."

Specifically, he pointed to an assertion that the crash of a Hughes plane caused the H-1 at Santa Ana, Calif., in 1958, had been caused by a clogged fuel line, which was reported by newspapers at the time.

"He—Hughes—admitted to me that he had merely pushed the plane too hard and froze the engine," Mr. Irving said. "That sort of detail would only be known to Hughes."

The author also questioned a statement by the man identified as Mr. Hughes who, when asked

whether he had a child, said he was a child until his death in 1955 at the age of 86.

The son worked for his father at no salary. One day in 1938, he wanted to have a working lunch and had brought up to the office a light repast of chicken in tarragon jelly with asparagus tips, costing the \$2.25 cost to petty cash. The elder Gulbenkian upbraided him for charging the meat to the company.

The younger Gulbenkian was so infuriated that he sued his father for \$10 million, an action he had been considering for some time to get what he considered his rightful share of a Gulbenkian subsidiary's profits, which his father had refused to hand over. The case was finally settled out of court but the father had to pay \$86,000 in court costs and lawyer fees.

"That was surely the most expensive chicken in history," Nuber commented.

Worked at Embassy

Mr. Gulbenkian was not devoted entirely to amassing his fortune for pleasure. In his youth and up into his 60s, he worked actively to manage his fortune in oil, metals and other enterprises.

He held American citizenship, although he liked best to live in England, and for many years he was commercial attaché at the Iranian Embassy in London. In 1955 he was also granted Turkish citizenship.

In recent years Mr. Gulbenkian devoted himself enthusiastically to such preferred pleasures as food, drink, the Odes of Horace, diving (which he took up shortly after his 65th birthday), riding and fox hunting.

He was indeed one of the happiest millionaires, who could say with enthusiasm:

"If something is too much of a bore to do thoroughly and with zest, then don't bother to do it at all."

Pompidou African Trip

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou will pay official visits to Niger Jan. 24-25 and to Chad Jan. 26-28, the Elysee Palace announced yesterday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Pompidou.

Norway Still Hopeful

OSLO, Jan. 11 (AP)—A disappointed but still hopeful Premier Trygve Bratteli told an im-

## But Holds Cabinet Meeting

### Mujibur Starts 2d Day Home Still Encircled by Admirers

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman began his first day at home today in much the same way as yesterday, when he arrived—in the midst of a shouting, pushing, shoving claque of friends, would-be friends and admirers.

The crowds began gathering outside his residence shortly after dawn. By the time the sheikh had bathed and eaten a breakfast of fried eggs, toast and tea, dozens of men were in every room of the rented white stucco house, waiting for him.

"We are not here on official business," said one. "We are simply here to pay our respects to the great leader, to see him and to be seen by him."

He had emerged from his second-floor bedroom. Sheikh Mujibur was swamped in a hallway by a group including several Indian Army officers, Bangladeshi officials and foreign newsmen and photographers.

Rested and at Ease

He was dressed in an immaculate white shirt, a loose-fitting kind of sarong, white shirt and black sleeveless jacket. He looked rested and smiled easily for the cameras.

While the newsmen clamored for his attention, some of them barely inches from his face, he calmly lit a new briar pipe.

Acknowledging whether the pipe was a gift, he replied, "Yes. As you know, my wife was most anxious for my return and she prepared a gift of some new pipes."

"How did it feel to be back home?"

"There is no language to express my joy."

When would Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visit Bangladesh?

"No date has been set, but for Mrs. Gandhi there is an open invitation."

Among the early morning visitors at the sheikh's home was Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed. The two men were going to a meeting of the cabinet. Sheikh Mujibur said there was no plan of business at the meeting. "It is just for me to meet the members of the cabinet."

Crowd in Driveaway

As he attempted to walk down the driveway of the house to his walking car, photographers and others struggling to get a better view nearly knocked Sheikh Mujibur off his feet. Suddenly an old, toothless man burst through the crowd and fell into Sheikh Mujibur's arms, sobbing and hugging him.

Sheikh Mujibur squeezed the man's shoulders affectionately and then tried to continue down the driveway. But the crowd wouldn't let him proceed.

Unexpectedly, he suddenly shouted, first in Bengali and then in English, "Stop this!" As a group of men in the crowd blocked his way, Sheikh Mujibur's temper cracked and he slapped the men hard across the face.

## Pakistan Again Walks Out of Afro-Asian Talks

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Pakistan today walked out of the Afro-Asian conference here for the second time in two days to protest the presence of four Bangladeshi observers.

Before the second walkout, the leader of the Pakistani delegation, Mahmood Ali, made a 10-minute speech in which he said he would not let the Indian and Pakistani delegations meet.

Diplomats here say that Mr. Mintoff has been hinting through many channels that he would like to resume the negotiations and the British are waiting for a clearer indication that a deal can be struck.

Best Interests of NATO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The State Department said today it would be in the best interests of both Malta and NATO for arrangements with the alliance to be continued.

Department spokesman Charles W. Troy told newsmen that it is difficult to discuss the Malta situation publicly since it is still under negotiation between Malta and the Maltese Prime Minister, but some meaning real business.

Diplomats here say that Mr. Mintoff has been hinting through many channels that he would like to resume the negotiations and the British are waiting for a clearer indication that a deal can be struck.

Spain Executes Soldier In Robbery-Slaying

VALENCIA, Spain, Jan. 11 (AP)—Pedro Martinez Esparto, 24, a soldier convicted of the robbery-slaying of two women, was executed by a firing squad here Saturday.

The execution was the first reported in Spain since Dec. 3, 1966.

Ireland, Norway Fail to Agree On Final Terms of EEC Entry

(Continued from Page 1)

prompted news conference today he did not think the negotiations in Brussels for Norway's entry to the Common Market had collapsed.

"The EEC ministers will have an answer to their latest offer within the next 48 hours," he said. "The Norwegian government is disappointed with the fact that the talks last night and through the night did not produce a final result."

But he said, "We still hope that we may be able to sign the treaty of accession together with the three other membership candidates on Jan. 22."

Norway's delegation returned to Oslo today and went directly to report to Mr. Bratteli. The five-member cabinet met for several hours, but the premier told newsmen nothing decisive had emerged.

## WEATHER

	C	F
AMSTERDAM	14 57	Overcast
ANKARA	13 52	Cloudy
ATHENS	17 61	Cloudy
BANGKOK	24 74	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	12 52	Cloudy
BROUSSELS	14 54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14 54	Cloudy
CAIRO	15 56	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	16 61	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	15 61	Very cloudy
DAKAR	16 61	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	7 45	Rain
EDINBURGH	7 45	Rain
FRANKFURT	12 54	Very cloudy
GENEVA	12 54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7 45	Cloudy
HONG KONG	15 6	

## U.S. District Court Ruling

## Richmond, Va., Schools Must Merge With White Suburbs

By Paul G. Edwards

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11 (UPI)—A federal judge ruled here yesterday that by September Virginia must merge the predominantly black Richmond public school system with the 90 percent white systems of its suburban counties as the only remedy promising immediate success in ending segregation in the public schools.

If sustained on appeal, the ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Robert H. Merhige Jr. could open the way to city-suburban school system mergers in many metropolitan areas made up of largely black cities ringed by predominantly white cities and suburbs. An appeal is considered certain.

Suggestions of such mergers

already have been made in desegregation suits in Detroit, Indianapolis, Atlanta, and Grand Rapids, Mich. But the Richmond decision is the first in the nation to directly call for such a consolidation.

Judge Merhige did not issue an order with his opinion, but said in his ruling that he will require merger of the Richmond schools with those of suburban Henrico and Chesterfield counties effective with the beginning of the next school year. An actual order is expected within days.

## 'Reasonable and Feasible'

Judge Merhige declared at one point in his 32-page opinion: "The consolidation of the respective school systems is a first, reasonable and feasible step toward the eradication of the effects of the past unlawful discrimination."

The judge's decision is predicated on a finding that the state encouraged school segregation in the Richmond area.

The Richmond School Board, originally a defendant in the 10-year-old school desegregation suit, joined forces with black plaintiffs in 1970 in an effort to win a merger order from the court.

The city argued in a 22-day trial last summer that the only way to grant the black plaintiffs the full relief they sought in the face of the urban realities of white flight from the city and desegregation was through creation of an area-wide school system.

Busing of 7,800.

The metropolitan school plan that the Richmond School Board asked the court to adopt would create a system of 106,000 pupils and require the busing of 73,000 to achieve desegregation.

Some 42,000 pupils already ride buses in the two counties.

The city school system of 22,000 students is about two-thirds black and one-third white this year. Mergers with the predominantly white suburban county schools would yield a new system that would be about two-thirds white and one-third black.

Assessing all the factors—political, racial, educational, economic—which have come to bear on the Richmond area in recent years, Judge Merhige said they have "produced a community school system divided into racially identifiable sectors by political boundaries... at present the disparities are so great that the only remedy promising immediate success—not to speak of stable solutions—involves crossing these lines."

The "new system" would embrace 72 square miles and under the Richmond proposal be divided into six subdivisions. Five of these would radiate out from the inner city to the suburban county boundaries and the sixth would extend laterally along the rural southern edge of Chesterfield County. The ratio of black students in the subdivisions would be treated for their wounds, said he could not appear "due to illness," U.S. spokesman reported.

"It is essential for Congress to get complete information about subsidies: their economic objectives, their cost, who benefits, their effect on private markets and their public benefits," it adds.

Sen. Proxmire's Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government will examine the subsidy question in a series of hearings later this month.

"The staff study identifies these as among specific subsidy costs for fiscal year 1970:

"Commerce and economic development, \$20 billion; agriculture, \$5 billion; transportation, \$1 billion; natural resources, \$3 billion; international trade, \$1 billion; housing, \$1 billion; food subsidies, \$2.5 billion; manpower, \$2 billion; and medical care, \$2 billion."

The study was hailed by consumer advocate Ralph Nader as a giant step toward "informing small taxpayers how much of their dollar goes toward subsidizing large corporations."

"It is about time Congress got around to investigating the corporate welfare system which is draining billions of dollars every year from needed public services for all the people," Mr. Nader said.

**TV Violence Has Little Effect On Youth, U.S. Report States**

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—

The office of the U.S. Surgeon-General has found that violence in television programming does not have an adverse effect on the majority of the nation's youth, but may influence small groups of youngsters predisposed by many factors to aggressive behavior.

This finding was contained in a study conducted by the Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior. The study became available yesterday in Washington.

A formal release of the study, which includes 43 separate papers, is expected in two weeks to a month, but the overall conclusions of the long and controversial examination have been approved by the committee. No significant last-minute revisions are anticipated.

The complete study will be submitted to Sen. John O. Pastore, D.R.I., chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Communications, who had requested the study more than two years ago.

The Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee reported that the general prevalence of violence on TV as a whole remained constant between 1967 and 1969, but that the nature of the violence altered.

"Fatalities declined and the proportion of leading characters engaged in violence or killing declined," the summary said. The former dropped from 23 to 64 percent, the latter from 19 to 5 percent. The consequence is that as many violent incidents occurred in 1969 as in 1967 but a smaller proportion of characters were involved and the violence was far less lethal."

In the case of cartoons and comedies, however, the Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee will lend support to complaints made against the Saturday morning fare of the networks.

"Violence increased from 1967 to 1969 in cartoons and in comedies," the summary said. "Cartoons were the most violent type of program in these years."



Policeman holding submachine gun to throat of suspect after Baton Rouge shootout.

## Subsidies Put At \$63 Billion By U.S. in '70

By U.S. in '70

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)

The government spent at least \$63 billion in direct and indirect subsidy programs during fiscal 1970, with most money going to producers rather than consumers, a staff report of Congress' Joint Economic Committee says.

The payments ranged from the oil depletion allowance to money to keep farm land out of production.

The subsidy system was designed by the committee chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D.Wis., as "a mindless means of spending taxpayers' money."

The study, released yesterday, concludes that much of the information necessary to evaluate the subsidy system "is hidden from public scrutiny."

During fiscal 1970 alone, the study says, the government spent \$12 billion on direct cash subsidies and provided \$38 billion in tax subsidies, \$4 billion in credit subsidies and an estimated \$6 billion in "benefit-in-kind" subsidies.

"Even these enormous costs do not represent a complete accounting of federal subsidy programs," the study says.

"In terms of their direct impact, there appears to be a bias in the system toward producer rather than consumer subsidies."

It says only food subsidies are given directly to consumers while almost all subsidies in agriculture, commerce and economic development, international trade, manpower, transportation, and natural resources are producer subsidies.

"There is virtually no analysis of economic benefits and little analysis of the cost of these programs," Sen. Proxmire said of the staff study's findings.

"Nor do we know to what extent they distort the economy by wasting resources, aggravating inflation and causing an inequitable distribution of income," the report says.

"It is essential for Congress to get complete information about subsidies: their economic objectives, their cost, who benefits, their effect on private markets and their public benefits," it adds.

Sen. Proxmire's Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government will examine the subsidy question in a series of hearings later this month.

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"It is about time Congress got around to investigating the corporate welfare system which is draining billions of dollars every year from needed public services for all the people," Mr. Nader said.

**New Heroin Haul Made in Miami**

MIAMI, Jan. 11 (AP)—Federal agents who last week seized \$47 million worth of heroin last night raided an empty Miami apartment and found another large quantity.

U.S. Attorney Robert W. Rust said the 147 pounds of pure heroin, which could be worth up to \$25 million, were "part of the same shipment as the 238 pounds of heroin we seized last week."

Nine persons being held under \$1 million bond each following their arrests last week when the first haul was made.

**36% of Young Register**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—

Thirty-six percent of the young persons recently made eligible to vote registered through the end of 1971, a Youth Citizenship Fund (YCF) survey shows. According to YCF executive director Carroll Ladd, if the present rate continues, 50 percent of those between the ages of 18 and 21, newly enfranchised by the 18th Amendment, will have registered in time for the November elections.

## Wyeth to Do Nixon Portrait

CHADDS FORD, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP)—Artist Andrew Wyeth said yesterday that he has been selected to paint the official portrait of President Nixon.

Mr. Wyeth, one of America's foremost realist painters, said he was chosen by Mrs. Nixon.

"She personally asked me to paint her husband's portrait," he said in an interview. "And I agreed to do so."

Mr. Wyeth said Mr. Nixon asked him not to begin the work during the President's current term in office.

How does Mr. Wyeth regard Mr. Nixon as a portrait subject?

"He's a very handsome man, to my mind, a remarkable looking person," he said. "He has very keen and sharp features."

## U.S. Insists on Questioning Russian Before He Can Leave

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—

The U.S. government told Soviet officials today that it insists on an interview with a Soviet exchange student who reportedly slashed his wrists and throat at Kennedy Airport on Sunday, or he will not be permitted to leave the country.

The student, Merab Kursashvili, 26, was to have appeared at a hearing this morning at the New York office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. But officials at the Russian mission to the United Nations, where Mr. Kursashvili reportedly was being treated for his wounds, said he could not appear "due to illness," U.S. spokesman reported.

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tered.

Dr. Minkowski said he has

been one of the six presidents

of the Association for the

Advancement of Psychotherapy

in the United States about

20 times, 10 times as a lecturer

in such schools as UCLA, Stan-

ford, Harvard and Yale.

He has visited China twice and

North Vietnam and Cuba once

to study medical treatment.

"But I refuse to go to the Soviet Union," he said, "because of the invasion of Czechoslovakia."

Dr. Minkowski did part of his

studies at Harvard under a Rocke-

feller Foundation scholarship. He

is now director of the Center of

Biological Research for Newborn

Babies at Cochin Hospital,

Vienna.

VIENNA, Jan. 11 (AP)—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today held a 150-minute session in the Soviet Embassy.

## U.S. Bars Top French Doctor As China Amity Unit Official

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—An eminent French pediatrician said

today he had been refused a normal visa to the United States because he is a president of the French-Chinese Friendship Association.

Dr. Alexandre Minkowski said he had been scheduled to lecture at the University of California in Los Angeles in November and December, and that he requested a visa at the American Embassy.

## The Wide-Ranging Democrats

The formal entry of former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey into the Pennsylvania primary adds another name to the crowded and varied slate of Democratic contenders for the presidency. Such diversity is a normal reflection of the aspirations of the party out of power in any presidential year, but the Democrats are carrying it to an unusual degree. From Shirley Chisholm, the black congresswoman of Brooklyn, to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, there is a range of personality and ideology that even the free-wheeling Democrats have seldom experienced, whether the party was in or out of national office.

It is doubtful whether the Democrats as a party are as seriously divided as this range would seem to indicate. What is more likely is that the numerous Democratic presidential hopefuls represent a reaction to the uncertain state of party politics within the United States as a whole—one that might well find expression among Republicans, too, if they did not have a President in the White House, with all the centralizing political influence that implies. Traditional political allegiances and alignments have been gravely weakened over the past decade. The South cannot be counted on as either solidly Democratic or solidly conservative; the farm vote has lost much of its effect and cohesion; the urban bloc—for which New York's Mayor Lindsay is the most effective spokesman—has not yet

## U.S.-Japan: Summit or Nadir

The five summit conferences just held with the United States' most important partners abroad, culminating in talks with Japan's leaders, have provided a partial antidote to the go-it-alone policies that have poisoned the country's alliances since July. But the limited results of the Nixon-Sato meeting in San Clemente suggest that, in Japan's case, the malaise stirred by last year's "Nixon shocks" will not be quickly dissipated. A major, continuing effort will be needed just to prevent further deterioration in America's most vital Pacific relationship.

Apart from the usual verbal bouquets, positive announcements from the San Clemente summit were unusually meager in number and importance. Okinawa will revert to Japan on May 15, six weeks earlier than Washington had intended. American nuclear weapons there will be withdrawn before then, as planned. Progress has been made—but no agreements have been reached as yet—on trade issues. Least meaningful of all, a "hot line" will be set up between Tokyo and Washington—as if the breakdown in communications might have been less disastrous if Premier Sato had been informed of Mr. Nixon's prolonged secret negotiations with China a few hours rather than a few minutes before the President's surprise July announcement of his projected trip to Peking.

The crux of the problem is that the United States for a quarter-century has been the fixed sun around which Japan has revolved. That sun now has moved. The certainty that it will be in its place every morning is gone. Japan's concept of a benevolent America, acting in the common interest, has been fundamentally altered. Mr. Nixon last summer announced the opening of an era of rivalry with America's allies in West Europe and Japan, coinciding with his "era of negotiations" with the rivals of the past, Russia and China. He began to talk of promoting American interests first and to act in the same way—on pocketbook as well as political

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Anderson Papers

Washington has seldom looked more like a slave. The Anderson Papers on the administration's attitude to the India-Pakistan war were close on the heels of the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war. It is difficult to generalize whether revelations of this sort are justified. Governments can cogently claim secrecy on matters of real national security, bargaining positions, and such like, and newspapers in a democracy should normally hesitate to pre-empt the government's responsibility for policy by forcing its hand at a critical moment. But information on how or why decisions were made is often legitimate. Most governments hide far too much from the people they are supposed to serve, and it's wholly right that their washing should be exposed from time to time.

Jack Anderson, the American columnist, sailed very close to the line of legitimacy in publishing diplomatic cables and minutes of White House meetings. In the circumstances, so far as they are known at present, it seems difficult to fault him. On balance, he will have done more good than harm. What is disturbing is not the substance of the leaks themselves, but the fact that they are becoming more common, more defensible, and more widely defended. They suggest a malaise in the administration and a lack of public confidence.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

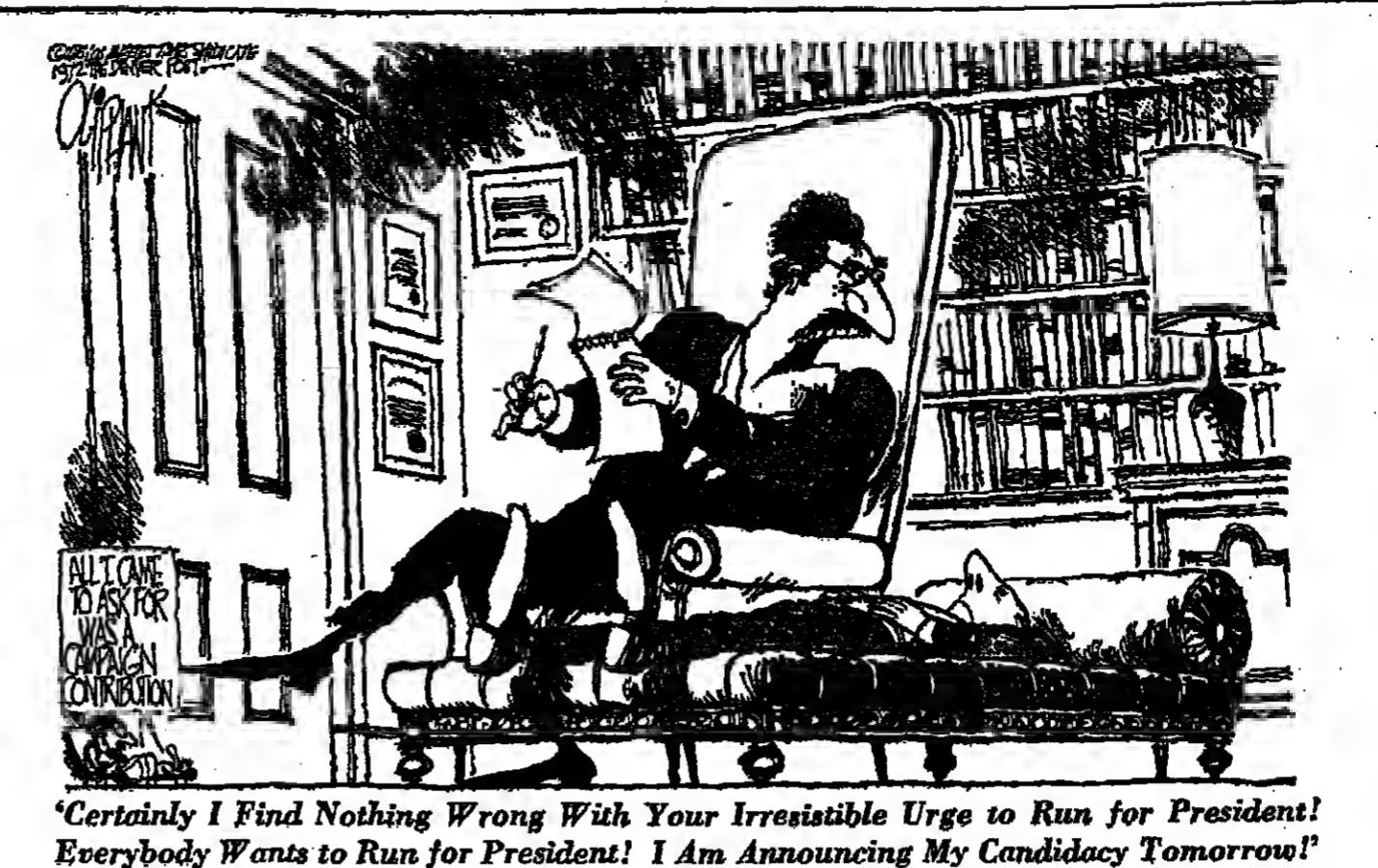
January 12, 1897

WASHINGTON—Gen. Lee, the United States Consul-General at Havana, was sent to Cuba by President Cleveland to represent the administration, somewhat more closely and personally than is usually the case with diplomatic envoys who are supposed to represent the nation rather than the Executive. He said that the cooperation of local, State and Federal authorities was necessary to curb the wave. Parental laxity in disciplining the children was also cited as a factor in the new crime wave.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1922

ALEANY—Deputy U.S. Attorney-General John W.H. Crinan, addressing the conference of New York State district attorneys here, declared that a crime wave was sweeping the country and that court calendars were seriously clogged. He said that the cooperation of local, State and Federal authorities was necessary to curb the wave. Parental laxity in disciplining the children was also cited as a factor in the new crime wave.



## Lesson of Anderson Papers to France

By James Goldsborough

**PARIS.**—The significance of the Anderson papers and their revelations on the decision-making process in a presidential system has not gone unnoticed in this country that is now locked in a debate over how to modify the constitution more in favor of a presidential system than a parliamentary one.

President Pompidou has shown every sign of wanting to straighten out the Gaullist constitution sometime before his term is up in 1976, and he is toying with the idea of a national referendum which would establish the system here as a presidential one, a system in which the government would be responsible to him alone and not to parliament as it is now.

De Gaulle used to say that the 1958 constitution was "hybrid," half-parliamentary, half-presidential. It was parliamentary in that parliament could defeat the government on a measure or censure it, and force it to resign; it was presidential in that the president appointed the government, could dissolve parliament and was not responsible himself to it.

Obviously there is potential conflict here, and Mr. Pompidou has recognized that. So far, De Gaulle and his successors have had only majority parliaments to work with, but the day will come when the opposition controls the National Assembly. Mr. Pompidou would like to alter the system while the majority is still in control.

### Separate Powers

Naturally enough, his inclinations are toward a presidential system. One can only hazard a guess as to the changes he might envisage, but they might very well be patterned vaguely on the American system (which after all comes from Montesquieu) of a separation of powers: The government's ties and responsibility to parliament would end. Parliament could play a more active role in law-making. The notion of a Supreme Court would be considered. Only a few months ago professor Maurice Duverger in a front page editorial in *Le Monde* recommended the idea of binding judicial review by the already-existing Conseil Constitutionnel.

The relation of the Anderson papers on the U.S. government's handling of the Indian-Pakistani war to this issue is that they point out some of the dangers of the presidential system, or show how the system can be turned by a secretive president into one in which all the checks and balances are missing. One fears that in France, where parliament is unaccustomed to any role under the 1958 constitution, and where the press is relatively docile, a presidential system could evolve where there were no checks and balances at all.

Rather sadly he commented that the substance of every talk invariably was spread beyond its designated audience. Recently Coûte de Murville had had a very confidential discussion with an important American and two days later it was published in the newspapers. If the French government specifically requested that special care be taken to safeguard secrecy, reports were merely labelled "top secret" instead of "secret" when they were circulated—and often leaked.

In some ways both France and

the United States have already reached that point.

In the Anderson papers we learned that there was no real decision-making process at work in Washington. The President did not meet with the cabinet nor apparently with anyone except Dr. Kissinger during the crisis. Dr. Kissinger rejected Ambassador Keating's cables and advised the State Department to change its tune. Congress was told nothing nor will it be told since Dr. Kissinger need not testify before it. What went on was learned only because somebody did not agree with what was done or how it was done and leaked the story.

In France, the decision-making process has been no better under the Gaullists. De Gaulle, for better or for worse, consulted no one on foreign policy. The Algerian war was ended, NATO damaged, the growth of Europe stymied. Israel blocked its property-blockaded Quebec speculating on separation and Biafra supported, all by one man alone. A minister or two resigned along the way, but few protested, for they believed in the great man's infallibility.

### Secretive

Mr. Pompidou inherited this system. Like Mr. Nixon, he is by nature private, even secretive, and the system suited him. Mr. Pompidou does not have a Dr. Kissinger to advise him; he does have a handful of trusted and capable assistants who brief him, but who do not appear to influence him much. French foreign policy has become Pompidolian, a word the French have

come to mean shrewd, pragmatic, sensible, unspectacular but with occasional flourishes, as in the Agen.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pompidou like summit meetings, when possible in tête-à-tête unencumbered by ministers and experts. Some observers believe Mr. Pompidou used the tête-à-tête something better than Mr. Nixon during the monetary crisis, probably because he understands monetary affairs better. In fact some say that Mr. Nixon was hoodwinked by Mr. Pompidou in the Azores; that he did not come with the intention of announcing the dollar's devaluation, but because summit meetings require communiqués, felt he had to announce something.

The trouble with presidential tête-à-têtes, however, is that nobody really knows what goes on. One European diplomat, who describes U.S. foreign policy now as "Byzantine," clearly expresses the Europeans' fear over what Mr. Nixon might be getting into in Peking and Moscow. He reflects the fear that one hears from all sides among many Europeans today: that they cannot be sure of America anymore; that Washington's promises and assurances in light of Mr. Nixon's personal diplomacy and love of headlines ring false.

A political science professor was heard to remark this week: "How do they know what Mr. Nixon may agree to when he is alone with Brezhnev? Nixon has always been the kind of man to let others do his work." Did his cable reach the President?

The French would do well to bear in mind the lessons of the Anderson papers as they ponder constitutional changes.

Mr. Pompidou seems on the same tack. When he goes to Britain next month to see Mr. Heath, he will go alone. The two men will be meeting privately at Chequers. It is not by British choice. As a British diplomat remarked, "We hate tête-à-têtes. We do not believe that result through the lack of secret information."

Mr. Anderson's specialty—and an important specialty—is in understanding the journalistic aims of wrongdoers. He paints a vivid picture of a bunch of gulls against bad servants of the public against servants at the trough, honest men against liars.

By no mere accident the chief fruit of his disclosures was something that affected policy. The chief consequence was to impugn the integrity of Dr. Kissinger.

As a third bit of evidence there is the state of relations among senior officials and principal agencies of the foreign service community in the Nixon administration.

The chief target for most of the venom is Dr. Kissinger. Some of the faint is his. He has a sharp tongue, and has been unnecessarily linked in enmity with some of the senior officials and members of the most prestigious diplomatic agencies in town.

The Office of Secretary of Defense is perhaps the chief victim. Dr. Kissinger has virtually eliminated from the decision-making business some of the most high-powered men in the country.

But most of the resentment between Dr. Kissinger and Dr. Laird is due to what Dr. Kissinger has done in the service of the President. Dr. Kissinger has virtually eliminated from the decision-making business some of the most high-powered men in the country.

The French would do well to bear in mind the lessons of the Anderson papers as they ponder constitutional changes.

## In Thy Name, Oh Liberty!

By C. L. Sulzberger

**PARIS.**—A few years ago Maurice Couve de Murville, the eminent French statesman who has served his country both as foreign minister and premier, complained to me that it was impossible to talk confidentially with American leaders. The reason, he said, was that they immediately made memoranda of such conversations and distributed them in Washington and allied capitals. Often these subversively leaked to the press.

Rather sadly he commented that the substance of every talk invariably was spread beyond its designated audience. Recently Couve de Murville had had a very confidential discussion with an important American and two days later it was published in the newspapers. If the French government specifically requested that special care be taken to safeguard secrecy, reports were merely labelled "top secret" instead of "secret" when they were circulated—and often leaked.

This aspect of the question now obsessing the United States—when does the government have a right to keep its attitudes secret—is infrequently considered. Many are mesmerized by the thought that the public has a right to know everything. It doesn't—and if seriously consulted on that very issue, would probably confirm as much.

Americans choose their government by free election and then freely accept its temporary rules. But they cannot expect to monitor every decision before, during and after it has been made, especially decisions affecting national security or the interests of foreign nations. In the latter case, those foreign nations will simply freeze up and cease to deal with us if all their secrets are aired.

I have no doubt that stifling bureaucratic habits of the American administrative machinery continually are over-classified with highly classified information that properly belongs in the public domain. This tendency—which is observable in all governments everywhere—should be rigorously curbed.

But that does not mean the people should be in a position to debate military movements of each naval vessel or army division, the daily give and take of disarmament discussions with Russia, tentative suggestions for trade arrangements in the Middle East or all tentative travel plans of President Nixon. The exercise of such a privilege would produce administrative chaos equivalent to anarchy, would strengthen our adversaries abroad and cost us foreign friends.

"Oh liberty! Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name," wrote an outraged Lamartine and this is most certainly a

danger that can be extended to liberty of the press. Raymond Aron, the brilliant French professor and commentator, is much disturbed. He writes:

"As far as I am concerned, it strikes me as contrary to the duties of the citizen of a democratic country in a normal period, to establish himself as a judge of what should or should not be published.. . ."

"The path upon which men in political life, functionaries and journalists are engaged in the United States seems dangerous to me... will journalists try to install microphones in the desk of the President in the name of the public's right to be informed?"

Not that the State Department or other civilian agencies can entirely exemption from suspicion. Except as regards the New York office, Dr. Kissinger has taken over the whole realm of foreign policy, including even negotiations with foreign officials. This assumption of the State Department's traditional role is bitterly resented by many of the department's Jewish officials. Indeed, one of the most long ago voiced the suspicion that Dr. Kissinger spent extra day on his last trip to China in order to embarrass the State Department, which was making final arrangements for the United Nations vote on China.

An excess of freedom in any form of life produces license or abuse, whether applied to eating, drinking, sex, driving automobiles or making noise. Such excesses are well recognized and generally democratic societies have built-in restraints against them, rigidly applied by servants of the community paid to enforce laws suited to the general convenience.

It seems to me that an excess of freedom can also infect the press. The proof of this, of course, is that no American journalist would knowingly publish blueprints of vital secret weapons or State Department codes. But it is evident that dangerous functionaries are being transposed with highly classified information that properly belongs in the public domain. This tendency—which is observable in all governments abroad which depend upon our stability and discretion for their own security.

With suspicions as widespread as ever, there is every reason for the element in the background of the Anderson Papers. There is no case for blinding or overprotecting the sources of information. On the contrary, for security reasons, it is a case for a presidential crackdown. Mr. Nixon's intention that the source of the leak be found and them cast.

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Looking Behind The Leaks  
By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—High political differences are widely reported to have prompted the leak of secret documents on the Indo-Pakistani crisis to Jack Anderson. But most of the evidence shows that the true cause is a vulgar bureaucratic row aimed at getting the President's chief assistant in national security affairs, Dr. Kissinger.

The most striking evidence is the evidence of the fact that it didn't bark in the doghouse Holmes story. The fact is that an enduring policy issue of high importance is involved in leaks.

The fight over East Pakistan is largely a one-shot affair. Anything that happens on the subcontinent is central to national policy. The United States had already tipped off Pakistan—and practically everybody knew it—when the last war was sprung. At the time, some of Dr. Kissinger's comments make plain, the administration was anticipating a return to more normal relations with New Delhi.

A second bit of evidence involves Mr. Anderson himself. He is not deeply versed in foreign affairs. No one who aimed to change a line of international policy would single out Mr. Anderson as the agent for effecting that result through the leak of secret information.

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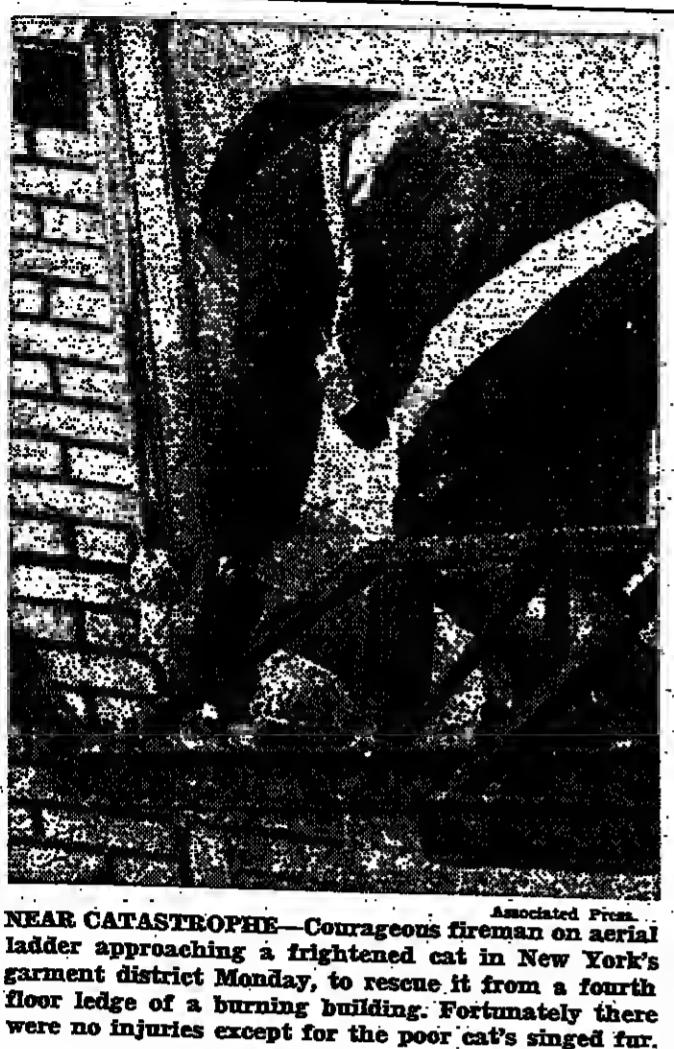
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**NEAR CATASTROPHE**—Courageous fireman on aerial ladder approaching a frightened cat in New York's garment district Monday, to rescue it from a fourth floor ledge of a burning building. Fortunately there were no injuries except for the poor cat's singed fur.

## Striking British Coal Miners Picket Electric Power Units

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Britain's striking coal miners moved today to make their walkout really effective by blocking fuel supplies to electric power stations.

Orders went out to the National Union of Mineworkers to picket power stations on a 24-hour basis. The object was to prevent stockpiled coal or alternative fuels being delivered.

In this way it was hoped to sharpen the effect of last Saturday's walkout by 280,000 miners, who are demanding a 47 percent pay raise.

In the normal way it would be some time before the cessation of mining coal made itself felt on the general public. But concentrating on the power stations would be different.

Union leader Joe Gormley said: "Instead of it being weeks before the effects of the strike are felt it could be only a matter of days."

### Meets Feather

Mr. Gormley today met Vic Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which includes most of British organized labor. No details of the meeting were given.

But there was no sign of an initiative to solve the dispute. The National Coal Board—the body that runs the nationalized mines—is refusing to offer more than a 7.5 percent pay raise.

William Shepherd, deputy leader of the coal board, said his main worry was safety at the mines, which reportedly had been abandoned. There were fears that absence of maintenance might lead to severe damage of the installations.

On another development today, Britain's railroad locomotive engineers union pledged 100 percent support for the striking coal miners.

The engineers announced they will refuse to cross picket lines or move coal supplies normally handled by members of the striking NUM.

## 2d Key Painting Stolen in France

MULHOUSE, France, Jan. 11 (UPI)—A Martin Schongauer painting discovered stolen from a church today represents one of the best known examples of 15th-century French art, critics said.

Schongauer's "The Virgin and the Rose Bush" disappeared from the Saint-Martin Church in nearby Colmar during the night, police said. They said it was of "inestimable" value.

Another important French painting, "The Beheading of St. John the Baptist," by 17th-century painter Claude Vignon the Elder, was stolen from the St. Germain Church in Paris yesterday.

**Holdup in Nice**

NICE, France, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Two armed bandits staged a holdup today and escaped with \$20,000 francs from the Texas Instruments electronics plant here.

**British Diplomat Ousted by Bulgaria**

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced last night that a British diplomat has been ordered out of Bulgaria.

Gordon Peat, 31, first commercial attaché at the British Embassy in Sofia, was told to leave the country by Jan. 18.

No reason for the expulsion was given by the Bulgarians, but a Foreign Office spokesman said it was believed to be in retaliation for the British refusal to extend the visa of Georgi Ivanov Gotsev, Bulgarian head of Balkan Tours in London, beyond Jan. 19 on "security grounds."

**Red Bloc Meeting Set**

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Warsaw Pact leaders will hold a regular summit meeting in Prague in the second half of January, Tass reported today. Their last such meeting was in Berlin in December, 1970.

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## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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MISTY  
FOR ME

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## WAVERLEY ROOT: The Rise and Fall of Mr. Windblatt, Cashier

*"The editorial department regarded the business side with loathing, the businessmen regarded editorial with irritation."*

PARIS (UPI)—In 50 years of journalism, I cannot recall any instance of love lost between business offices and editorial departments. The nadir of business-editorial amity was achieved on the Paris Chicago Tribune (1917-1924), whose editorial staff regarded the business departments, in its moments of wildest enthusiasm, with utter contempt. A bewildered morning visitor who had somehow infiltrated the whole length of the office once penetrated to the city room in the rear, uninhabited at that time of day except by Lansing Warren, who was sitting in the slot of the big copy desk, his head bent low over a story he was correcting. "The advertising manager, please?" the visitor inquired. "Second home's across to the left," Warren answered, without lifting his head, thus taking care of the circulation manager as well.

The last visitor had achieved a considerable feat in finding his way unguided to the city room. The office of the Chicago Tribune ran the whole length of the building from the Rue Lamarck to the Rue Lafayette, and almost all of it was occupied by the business department, rank after rank served rank of men and women pushing pens or pencils, shouting into telephones, clattering on typewriters or operating adding machines. One visitor who made the interminable trek through this jungle of desks to reach a city room the size of the dining room of my small apartment, flabbergasted at the disproportion of business to editorial means, gasped: "But what do all those people out there do?" "They're auditing each other's figures," somebody said, and this, as we were to discover later on, somewhat spectacularly, was exactly what they were doing: furthermore, the figures they were manipulating represented no reality.

Rene de Obaldia is now having his say on modern marriage in a brace of plays—"Deux Femmes et Un Fantome" and "Le Baby-Sitter"—at the Theatre de l'Odéon. For his examination, he uses a telescope instead of a microscope, remembering that life can be tragic when looked at closely but a comedy when observed from afar. However, in spite of Obaldia's distance and although he frames his situations with irony, they occasionally emit a sigh of wistful disengagement.

In his first investigation—"Deux Femmes et Un Fantome"—the mistress of a married man meets with his wife at the latter's home and at the latter's request, the wife, having just discovered her mate's infidelity, is anxious about its consequences. Will there be a divorce or will the mistress pleasantly fade away? As they discuss the matter, the man, away on business, dies in an automobile accident and his spirit appears to the

audiences—though not to his loved ones—in the parlor. He listens as the women discuss his personality and hatch his political convictions (he is a leftist with his mistress and a rightist with his wife) and his shortcomings. If a ghost's ears can burn, his are heated. What he overhears is not flattering, but it is something else that troubles this specter. He realizes sadly that with the hurly-burly of amour terminated he will soon be entirely forgotten.

*Contempt*

"Le Baby-Sitter" might be more accurately entitled "En Attendant la Baby-Sitter." A couple, married for 15 years and the parents of two, are preparing to go to a dinner party, but their departure is delayed by the fall of the wayward baby-sitter to show up. The Bengal Lights of their romance have long been extinguished and they live together in mutual contempt. Having nothing else to do, they start an acrimonious dispute which is interrupted by the intrusion of Salvadore Armyless, padding religious tracks. She preaches a hell-fire creed and they, full of spleen, find it funny. When they play the frantic woman—who is quite mad—with vodka and she displays signs of incipient paganism, their own relationship is cruelly stripped bare.

On the surface the plays may seem trifling, but as is the case with all sound comedies they are tragedies written by a humorist and a humorist who is something of a humanist. He laughs at the blunders and foibles of mortals and speculates on those of phantoms, but he gets them before us with warm affection.

The direction of Pierre Franc is apt. He has blended the real and imaginary as smoothly as the author has in his text. From two interesting scripts he has devised a good show which is being rewarded with success.

*Company*

In this he has received invaluable aid from his company of three, Maria Mauban, regally authoritative, demonstrates her versatility in her portrayals of the very different wives, and Henri Garcin, an engaging comedian, makes both the quick husband and the dead one characters that call on one's amused sympathy. Micheline Lacombe as the mistress of the early evening and as the zealot of the second part is a delight. Her singing of hymns is so hilarious that there are requests for encores.

Le Petit Odéon with its 100 seats and its 10-square-meter stage without wings imposes a certain form of presentation. Shoe its creation by Jean-Louis Barrault in 1957, it has become the model for the theater of pure text, text that requires a minimum of spectacular movement.

Jeanine Worms has written two short plays for performance on this tiny platform. In the first, "Le Gouter," two Parisian matrons gather in a tearoom to gossip and devour a gargantuan platter of cakes. Their chit-chat is most entertainingly delivered by Dominique Blanchard and Luce Garcia-Ville, two of the most accomplished actresses in France. Of Miss Worms' second contribution, "Tout à l'heure," an abstract place in the early Ionesco manner, I can find nothing. Its double-talk lacks the nonsense logic of Ionesco and the long discussion by three men in bowler hats as to who is who becomes tiresome. But for "Le Gouter," a visit to Le Petit Odéon is highly recommended. Performances are at 8:30 p.m. daily (except Monday and Tuesday).

*Michel Caron* is the much-married lord who, according to the book by Mailhac and Halévy, suffered an inferiority complex. The decor and costuming ingeniously and very handsomely create a world of storybook fancy.

of Gibraltar had moved away overnight, leaving the Budweiser Montmarie to tend shop. It was out of the question that Windblatt was sick. You had only to look at him to recognize that he was an iron man, invulnerable to disease. In all his years at the Chicago Tribune, he had never missed a single day. We made discreet inquiries, which were met with a curious reticence. Nevertheless, by the end of the day we knew Windblatt had been arrested. He had embezzled nearly a period of nobody knew how many years.

*Joy*

Although it meant no Christmas bonus for us that year, the news was received in the editorial department with an immense expression of joy. Someone had taken the business department. We were avenged! From an automaton without personality, Windblatt was immediately transformed into a hero, a Jack-the-Giant-Killer, a champion in the never-ending battle against the business department. We even shipped to help pay his lawyer, though it seconds reflection would have told us that he was perfectly capable of paying his own lawyer if he had wanted to. For nobody knew how many millions he had stolen, but everyone realized that he must still have them.

Windblatt had lived simply, well within the limits of his salary. He was unmarried, had no mistress and did not frequent the girls. He neither gambled nor drank. He had no hobbies, and collected nothing. The Chicago Tribune intimated that it might withdraw charges if he returned the money, or a substantial part of it. Windblatt wasn't having any. The sentence was two years.

I forgot who got hold of him when he was released, but whenever it was brought him around to have a drink with us—his coming-out party, so to speak. We had in mind, I suppose, chortling with him a bit over the discomfiture of the Chicago Tribune, but he turned out not to be a chortling type. Dressed in his prison pallor, he sat stolidly among us and had nothing to say about his experiences in jail or anything else. He was devoid of character, either good or bad, as a man could possibly be. He seemed interested in nothing except perhaps embezzeling, which was not brought up.

On the basis of his characterlessness, there seemed to be only one explanation for what we were now willing to call his crime, a cold calculation that there was so much money to be had, so many years to be spent in prison for taking it, and the conclusion that the gain was worth it.

We never saw nor heard from him again; and it was too bad that we saw him that time. It prevented us from adding one more legend to the fabulous collection of the Chicago Tribune. We could no longer believe that we had once possessed our own private, personal Robin Hood.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—This is how critics rate new productions on and Off-Broadway:

"There's One in Every Marriage," Stratford National Theater of Canada's production of a comedy by Georges Feydeau, was mostly liked. However, Clive Barnes had reservations in *The New York Times*: "While the production has fun, it has little finesse."

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"Theater in Paris: Two Wry Comments on Marriage

By Thomas Quinn Curran

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—A staggering amount of drama has been devoted to the consideration of marriage. From the Greeks to Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" the subject has held a fascination with his mistress and a rightist with his wife, his political convictions (he is a leftist with his mistress and a rightist with his wife) and his shortcomings. If a ghost's ears can burn, his are heated. What he overhears is not flattering, but it is something else that troubles this specter. He realizes sadly that with the hurly-burly of amour terminated he will soon be entirely forgotten.

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*Michel Caron* is the much-married lord who, according to the book by Mailhac and Halévy, suffered an inferiority complex. Since then, however, his musicals have gained a popularity in English-speaking lands equalled only by the light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan. In Austria, Germany and Russia, he has been honored as highly as he has been in Paris.

At the Théâtre de Paris, Maurice Lehmann is presenting a full-scale revival of Offenbach's "Police-Bleue." It is a gorgeous spectacle, witty, beguiling and overflowing with lovely music. Jean Le Poncin, with broad spoofing, plays a dual role, and, giving Offenbach one better, does offer himself as a cancan dancer. Mireille Stras is Bluebeard's eightieth wife renders the gems of the score with fine voice and

guitar. The direction offers "more to see than comprehend," Barnes comments: "The present play has been given twice previously in America, in Los Angeles and in Boston, and I saw and admired both productions. I do not at all admire this New York version. What went wrong?" The staging by Dan Silverman is "a bit of a mess." The acting is "smooth and quick," Gottfried reports. Gascon praises: "In a time in which artists are very serious and art is spartan, it is a great relief to be plunged into the active, colorful, expressive stage world of Georges Feydeau. There's One in Every Marriage" (in French, "Le Dîner") is "not prime Feydeau, but it is so crammed full of writing and plot that like an overstuffed bureau, if you don't like one pair of socks there are plenty more to choose from." Suzanne Grossman's "generally delightful" translation is "smooth and quick," Gottfried reports. 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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 7

### Bank Warns U.S. Woes to Last Slowly

#### Bankerbank Says Problems Persist

FRANKFURT, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank—warned today against the illusion that currency realignment agreed last month in Washington will bring a balance-of-payments deficit. The Washington result justifies, "we hope that an important part has been created for reducing the deficit," the central bank said in its latest monthly report. "But one should warn against the illusion that this scaling process can be carried out very quickly and that it is not threatened any more by inflation." It is still "of decisive importance," it explained, "what progress the U.S. itself can make in stabilizing its economy in comparison to its major partners."

#### Unresolved Problem

Another unresolved problem is far these partner countries is ready and in a position to support through their own policy, the gradual reversal of trade and capital streams needed to improve the U.S. payments balance." Moreover, the Bundesbank said, important problems of reorganization of the international monetary system remain still unsolved.

The bank noted that under the Washington agreement, only temporary central rates have been fixed and that these cannot be converted into fixed parities until legislative acts have been completed.

Thus, officials explained, refers the fact that the rates remain temporary and subject to possible revision until Congress empowers President Nixon to officially raise the price of gold to \$38 an ounce from \$35.

#### Explains Rate Cuts

The Bundesbank said its Dec. 11 decision to lower key lending rates, the discount and Lombard rate, a point to 4 and 5 percent respectively, and to cut banks' minimum reserve requirements by 1 percent was clearly aimed at warding against renewed inflows of foreign funds after the Washington conference and to keep the dollar above the new central rate of 3.223 deutsche marks.

It is to be hoped, the bank said, that the realignment will stop reported inflation into West Germany, primarily resulting from the U.S. payments deficit. But neither Germany nor other countries are relieved from their obligation to conduct an economic policy that creates the conditions for restoring a sufficient degree of domestic monetary stability, the bank stated.

#### German Living Costs

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—The West German cost of living index rose 1.1 percent to 193.1 in December, from the November level and 5.3 percent from December, 1970, the federal statistics office reported today. The index is based on 1,000 equaling 100.

#### One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following table shows the late or closing interbank rates in the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Jan. 11, '72	Today	Previous
fr. 10 per G.	2.9494	2.8486
fr. 10 francs	44.07-.70	44.80-.65
fr. 10 mark	9.32-.34	9.32-.34
fr. 10 lire	1.205-.21	1.215-.21
fr. 10 francs	8.228	8.251
fr. 10 francs	3.018	5.021
fr. 10 francs	312.6	312.05

### Enthusiasm Varies Inversely to Price

## Airlines Shun Buying Concorde

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP).—More than radiation from outer space, an economic question haunts the builders of the supersonic Concorde.

It is a graceful and beautiful plane and, according to its manufacturer, its performance in flight tests has exceeded all expectations. But Concorde has problems: The airlines do not want it.

Even in Britain, where much of the plane is built, airline executives await Concorde indefinitely. "We're in no mood for a technological adventure," says a top official of British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC).

Rightly speaking, the airline's enthusiasm for Concorde varies inversely with its price, which is big (the latest estimate: \$30 million to \$32 million), and directly with its size, which is small (depending on seat configurations, it can carry between 100 and 144 passengers). By contrast, a Boeing 747 costs about \$34 million and seats between 350 and 465 passengers.

#### Fares Will Rise

True, Concorde will fly at a top speed of more than 1,300 miles an hour, about twice the speed of sound and more than twice as fast as today's subsonic jets. The Concorde is not meant to displace subsonic planes. But airlines wonder whether enough passengers—even businessmen—will be willing to pay the much higher fare that everyone (including Concorde's manufacturers) conceives will be necessary to make the plane profitable.

Officially at least, the signs of airline skepticism have left the Concorde manufacturing consortium of British and French companies unruled. "If we sell one, we'll sell 20," says a spokesman for British Aircraft Corp. (BAC), one of the lead contractors. (The others are Aerospatiale in France and Rolls-Royce in Britain.)

This depends on the notion that big airlines tend to behave like trained seals. In the past, when one or two bought a new airplane, the rest would dutifully do the same to remain "competitive."

#### Some Planes Will Be Sold

That some Concordes will be sold seems assured. At least two large carriers—BOAC and Air France—will almost certainly buy it. Both are nationalized and, though a charade is maintained that the airlines' managements are completely free of government interference, no one in England or France doubts they will buy the plane.

The British and French governments have in-

vested \$250 million to design and develop the Concorde and before this initial stage officially ends, the cost may reach \$1 billion. After that, another \$500 million to \$1 billion may be needed to finance initial production.

"It's Europe's Apollo program," says one BAC executive. Take away Concorde and you amputate an arm and a leg from the British and French aerospace industries; 25,000 workers are busy on the plane in each country.

No one knows when BOAC and Air France will place their firm orders, but speculation is that the event will occur this spring. After that, other airlines will have six months to a year to decide whether to transform their existing "options" (7% all told) into firm commitments.

Viewed historically, Concorde's higher operating costs make it something of an aviation novelty. Every major new commercial plane since World War II has managed to reduce "seat mile" costs—that is, the price of flying one seat a given number of miles. The first jets, for example, had a higher purchase price than their piston predecessors, but faster speeds, greater size and simpler maintenance meant greater utilization and lower expenses per passenger.

#### Salesmen Sell Speed

Concorde's salesmen, however, are selling prices—higher ticket prices and their selling speech is simple: People will pay for speed. Between Tokyo and Los Angeles, the Concorde advertises as reducing the flight time, from 13 hours and 15 minutes to 7 hours.

The key to winning airlines is convincing them that substantial numbers of businessmen (now paying economy fares) will switch to Concorde and pay first-class fares. And against the promise of speed, there are a host of uncertainties: On transatlantic routes, any time savings can be more than nullified by delays in, around, or above airports; squeezed for profits, businesses are less liberal today than they once were on expense accounts; time-zone differences often require travelers to readjust anyway.

Atop these problems is one other mighty unknown: Environment. During landings and takeoffs, Concorde makes more noise than the newest subsonic jets and, although John Shaffer, chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, recently predicted that Concorde would meet with U.S. noise standards, some local airports might impose even more restrictive rules.

Says one U.S. airline executive: "We'd have little assurance that once we got it (the Concorde), we could use it."

### Car Exhaust Control System Device Announced by Danes

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—Successful tests of a new, economic exhaust control system which reduces poisonous contents of car exhausts by 50 to 60 percent were announced today by Denmark's Technical University.

Test results, the university announced, showed that the device, which replaces the exhaust manifold and silencer, removed about 90 percent of carbon monoxide, more than 90 percent of unburnt hydrocarbons, about 30 percent of nitrogen oxides and about 50 percent of lead compounds in the exhaust gas.

The system was invented by civil engineers Leif Jensen and Knud Jensen and developed in cooperation with the university and Kocangas Ltd., makers of exhaust pipes and silencers, which expects to market the system internationally.

#### Meets U.S. Standards

The inventors noted that the system more than meets U.S. exhaust control standards. The university's test report said there is no change in fuel consumption or engine performance.

Tests indicated the catalyst could work for two years and then be replaced at a cost of a little over \$3. The whole system, the inventors estimated, would cost \$70 to \$100 in serial production.

The system, which is being patented in 30 countries, involves no external addition to the engine system except for a small air pump powered by the fan belt.

The university's energy con-

### Japan Bars Big Concessions in U.S. Trade Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—Japan decided again against granting any major concessions when U.S. and Japanese officials meet in Washington tomorrow for trade and economic talks.

Officials said Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and his cabinet de-

cided on the move and relayed their instructions to Japanese Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba who will meet William Eberle, U.S. negotiator, for the talks.

Officials said discussion at the cabinet meeting centered on whether Japan should further liberalize its restrictions on farm products. Washington has been pressing Japan to import more U.S. oranges, fruit juice and beef.

Agriculture-Forestry Minister Munemori Akiyoshi urged the cabinet to oppose any liberalization be-

cause, he explained, the restric-

tions are needed to protect Japa-

nese farmers.

The cabinet decided, however,

to make some minor concessions on the import quotas involving the items.

The cabinet meeting was the

first since Mr. Sato's return yes-

terday from a summit meeting with President Nixon in California. Mr. Sato told his cabinet the summit helped further strengthen U.S.-Japanese relations.

London Stock Trade  
Value Up 52% in '71

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The value of trade on the London Stock Exchange last year was up 52 percent from 1970, it was announced today.

Statistics issued by the ex-

change council showed that last

year 2,526,345 deals valued at

£13.38 billion were made com-

pared with 4,096,903 valued at

£8.81 billion the previous year.

### Waste Made Into Gas by Union Carbide

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).

Union Carbide has made what

it calls an environmental break-

through in the area of municipal

solid waste disposal by developing

a process that converts solid

wastes into useful products.

The disclosure came as a re-

sult of an announcement that the

city of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,

will submit a proposal to the

federal Environmental Protection

Agency to obtain funds to con-

struct a 150-ton-per-day plant

to demonstrate the economic

and technical benefits of Union Car-

bide's process.

The process converts organic

wastes such as paper and gar-

bage to a fuel gas. Oxygen is

used to produce the high tem-

peratures needed both for this

step and to melt and fuse in-

organic solid wastes such as

metals and glass.

Union Carbide said the process

is so effective that there is a 95

to 98 percent reduction in volume

from the originally charged

waste. After more than nine

months operation in a 5-ton-per-

day pilot plant, Union Carbide

said it gives every indication of

being technically, economically

and environmentally superior to

any known incineration process.

No pollutants are discharged

into the atmosphere thus avoiding

environmental problems usually

associated with municipal incin-

eration systems, the company said.

The new process is so effective

that it gives off 10 percent less

heat than conventional incin-

eration processes.

Meanwhile, GM reports it will

increase passenger car production

at six of its 22 U.S. assembly

plants. The increase will be about

15,500 cars a month, or 3 to 4

percent, but will not be in full

effect until March.

In a separate development,

American Motors has temporarily

laid off 1,700 hourly employees

to cut production of its Gremlin

and Hornet models to bring inven-

tories in line with sales. The

employees are to be recalled next

week.

GM said the rise in its produc-









PEANUTS



R.C.



E. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



BEEFLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



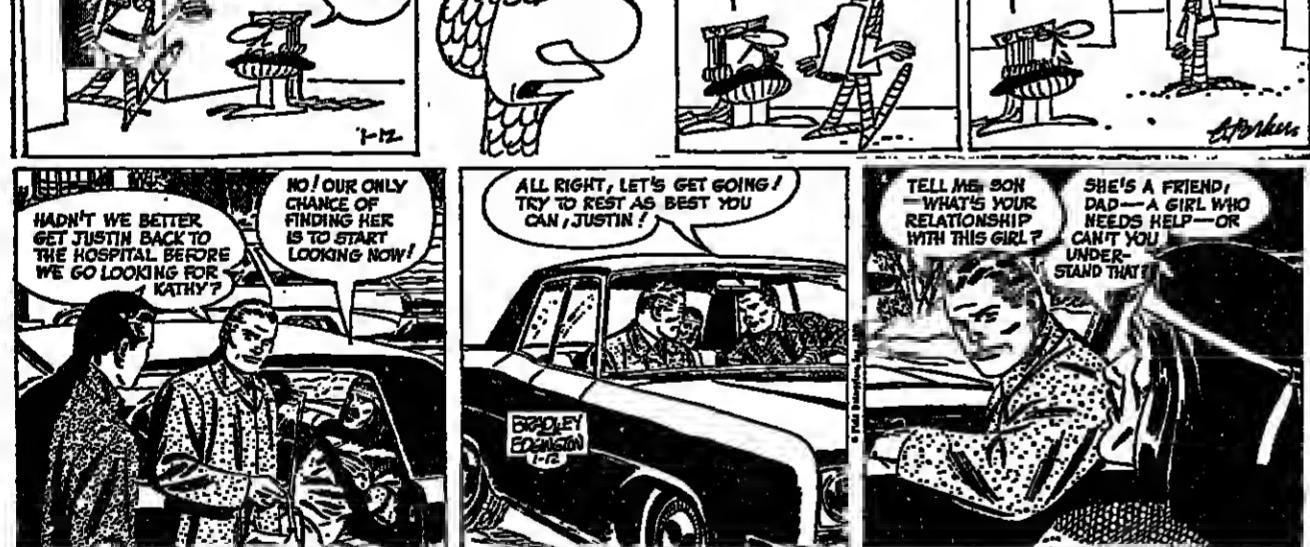
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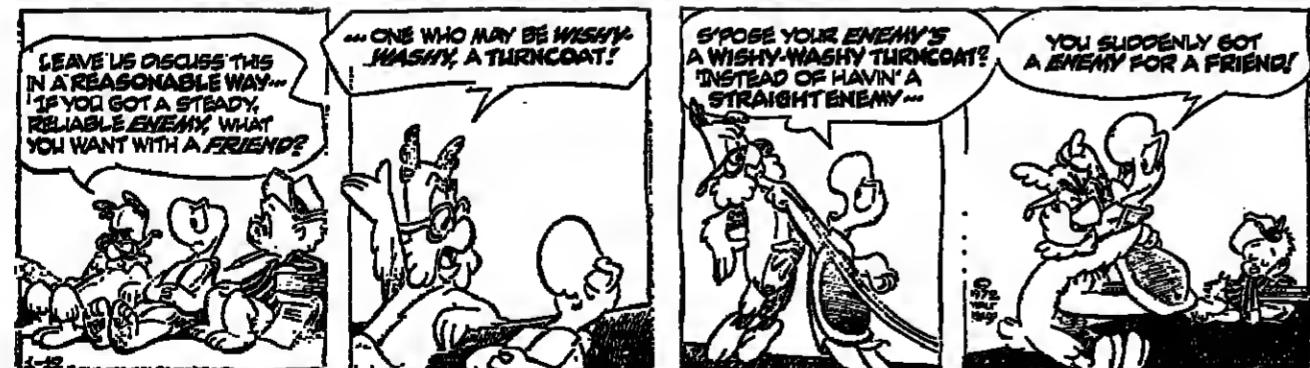
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



H. KIRKE



JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal played in the 1971 European Bridge Championship, both North players opened one club, using this as a strong conventional bid. At one table, East made a good preemptive bid of four spades. This was not enough to shut out South, and he bid five hearts.

North correctly worked out that South held at most a singleton spade, and raised to six hearts. What is more, he optimistically reckoned when East doubled.

East's double was "lightning" attempting to divert West from a spade lead to a diamond lead. As it happened, West had no intention of leading a spade, and duly led the diamond jack. Note that a trump lead or a club lead would have allowed the slam to succeed.

East happily ruffed the first trick and led the spade ace to give the defense the setting trick. But West was on his toes, and

ruffed his partner's ace to lead a second diamond. This allowed East to make use of his remaining trump, and the penalty was 600.

In the replay, the East player took note of the unfavorable vulnerability and contented himself with a modest jump to two spades over one club. South doubled negatively, no doubt because a bid of three hearts would have shown a weak hand, and North decided that if the opponents wanted to play in his long suit, he would allow them to do so. Events proved that he was wrong, but only just.

South led the heart king and shifted to a diamond. East ruffed and played the spade ace with an enjoyable result. He drew all but one of North's trumps and gave up a club trick. He was still in control, and the defense could get only four tricks: two hearts, one trump and the club ace.

South collected 870 and Italy emerged with a somewhat lucky gain of 7 international match points on the deal.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

JUDGE		LILIE	GIO
A	V	AVAIL	ERIN
J	5	ELF	NAIT
O	10	SKEG	LILLE
H	9	BASRELIEF	PAVES
E	5	MOOD	ASSERT
R	4	DAROON	VIA
S	3	MASK	MELDOME
T	2	AMITY	HONEST
U	1	YESANDNO	ARS
I	0	WIFERS	LAIFIERS
N	0	STARLY	LAHO
D	0	CONEY	KANGAROOS
A	0	APES	BIRD
S	0	LINT	INGE
P	0	PICTIS	UNILAY
E	0	BEIER	DEANS

South and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North      East      South      West

1♦    4♦    5♥    Pass

6♦    Dbl    Pass    Pass

Redbl. Pass    Pass    Pass

West led the diamond jack.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DOORE**

**NOAPI**

**SCIBEP**

**ENMIRE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: **A**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **PIVOT FORUM DENTAL MIDWAY**

Answer: It's the same in many countries—"DITTO."

## BOOKS

## THE NAIVE AND SENTIMENTAL LOVER

By John Le Carré. Knopf. \$5. pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A BUSINESSMAN suddenly in love with the artist's way of life—the theme is scarcely new to literature or to life. One thinks offhand of Leopold Bloom and countless real-life patrons of bohemia. But the possibilities for the theme's novelistic development would seem to remain inexhaustible, for as myth and history have demonstrated, the conflicting psychic poles suggested by the theme—whether one defines them as control versus license, convention versus freedom, getting versus giving, masculine versus feminine—are essential components of human consciousness. So it is an old, old story and yet always potentially new, and one is neither surprised nor dismayed to see it taken up in "The Naive and Sentimental Lover," John Le Carré's sixth novel to date, but his first to break radically with the theme of political intrigue that has been his trademark and brought him world renown for its treatment in his "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

A businessman suddenly in love with the artist's way of life; or more specifically, Aldo Cassidy, millionaire baby-carriage manufacturer, suddenly in love with Shamus and Helen, a novelist of too many parts and his beautiful wife, and suddenly pursuing them longingly through the cracks in his secure but dimly, boring world.

In summary Le Carré's story sounds somewhat trite. Off on a spin in his custom-made Bentley, the pram-manufacturer's "superman"—Cassidy arrives at Haverdown—not hall or court or grange, not Haverdown Manor. Just Haverdown: a sovereign concept as his Oxford tutor would have said, requiring no qualifications—whose purchase he is considering as his ultimate step to respectability. There, in the main house, he discovers what he naively and sentimentally takes to be the impoverished lord and lady of the estate, but who soon turn out to be a couple of rich squatters, "voluntary squatters," the wife, Helen, explains. "Shamus doesn't believe in property, he says it's a refuge from reality, so we go from one empty house to another." After a night of hectic pub-crawling in the neighborhood and beyond, the three are deeply in love with one another, and Cassidy glimpses a future disguised as something more, but finally most interesting for the time it takes to reveal itself as something less.

Oh, I almost forgot to mention that current publishing gossip identifies Le Carré's novel as a roman à clef, whose character can be easily unmasked by anyone who knows the London social scene. This may very well be although since the book is more than merely a game of who's real who, its roman à clef quality does not really count for much. Indeed, the only effect of such gossip is to arouse the suspicion that Le Carré has simply failed to transform real life into art. But never mind that; the book arouses that suspicion on its own.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

## Washington Opera

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (A) — Paris-born Jean-Pierre Marais, pianist and conductor, has performed in the United States and Europe, has been appointed artistic director of Opera Society of Washington. His primary responsibilities will be to plan the 1972-73 season and raise funds to match Ford Foundation grant to the society.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wiles

ACROSS	48	River of France	12	Kind of pay
1	Kind of relief	49	Synthetic rubber	13
6	Channing et al.	50	Actor Toomey	17
12	Source for	51	Greek vowel	Set aside
46	Down	52	English writer	Unusual
14	We	John	Learned	23
15	Two on the nose, e.g.	54	Two on the nose, e.g.	88
16	Engraving	55	Violent behavior	Only
18	Rest	57	"I want to —"	Maine sight
19	Lenin adversary	59	Paying guest	Infamous
21	Oklahoma city	60	Mourns	marquis
22	Specks	61	Trapshooting	Bookbinding
24	City in Brazil	events	34	Ads, in a way
25	Place for corn	62	Monmouth Park	tempestuous
26	River to Elbe	DOWN	employe	ones
27	Japanese ship word	1	Animal, Western	Go wild
28	Type of truck	2	style	Miss Louise
29	White lead	3	Rio de Janeiro	Shin
31	Hamlet's scene	4	Latin drink	Adjust
33	Indian millet	5	Adventures	Experiences
35	It's necessary so"	6	Mad emperor	Michelangelo
36	Grating	7	of Rome	medium
40	Fantastic	8	Appears	Produce
44	Terre —	9	Budget item	Large quantity
45	Small tip	10	Pronoun	Rich fabric
47	Japanese monastery	11	Poetry-treaty site	Kind of estate
			12	Maui neckwear

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13				14					
15					16					17
18			19		20					21
22		23		24						25
26				27						28
29			30		31	32				
33			34		35					
36	37	38			39	40				
44				45	46					47
48				49	50					
51			52		53	54				
55		56		57	58					
59				60						
61				62						

## Archer Wins Golf Playoff

18 Holes Against Aaron, Dave Hill

From Wire Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—George Archer putted with a vicious touch against Dave Hill's putting and Tommy Aaron yesterday to keep a shot at a five-under-par 66 and my team win the 18-hole playoff for first place in the \$125,000 Glen Campbell Bell-Los Angeles Open golf tournament.

The 32-year-old Archer won the opening event of the 1972 pro tour by two strokes firing six birdies and taking one bogey in a 32-34-68 round over the Rancho Park municipal course, where par is 36-37-71. It was the ninth victory of his career on the PGA circuit.

Hill shot a 34-34-68, with six birdies and three bogeys. Aaron missed four putts in the under-a-seven-foot range to also card a 34-34-68, registering four birdies and one bogey.

The 18-hole playoff instead of sudden death was prompted by the television network which did not want to use prime time Sunday. The network paid a bonus of \$5,000 each to the three pros that was on top of Archer's \$10,000 first-place check and the \$11,000 Aaron and Hill each earned, dividing up second and third-place money.

Archer started the playoff in the ninth with a birdie-3 when he signed a putt of three feet on the 10th hole. He had no bogeys on the front nine and earned birdie points from four feet on the third, eighth, 20 feet on the sixth and 10 deep shot on the ninth.

Hill missed from three feet on the ninth and had to settle for four birdies, a par. Aaron missed from four all-the-feet on the same hole.

Archer birdied No. 10 with a 10-foot putt and Aaron sank his from 20 feet to stay close. When Archer missed from four feet on the 11th hole for his only bogey of the day and was only one shot behind better than Aaron, but Hill also bogeyed No. 11 and was three back.

The 6-foot-6 Archer, from Glendale, Calif., had a two-stroke lead when he hit behind a tree 10 feet from the tee on the par-3 12th hole for his only bogey of the day and was only one shot behind better than Aaron, but Hill also bogeyed No. 11 and was three back.

The 6-foot-6 Archer, from Glendale, Calif., had a two-stroke lead when he hit behind a tree 10 feet from the tee on the par-3 12th hole for his only bogey of the day and was only one shot behind better than Aaron, but Hill also bogeyed No. 11 and was three back.

Butler Triumphs  
PREPREPORT, Bahamas, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Peter Butler, Ryder Cup Open player from Birmingham, England, shot a final-round 70 Sunday to win the Grand Bahama international golf tournament by 11 strokes. It was his 12th round straight title in this year. Butler, who led or shared the lead every round, finished with a nine-under-par 270, 14 under-par for the regulation 72 holes.

Butler captured another 500-meter sprint, not counting toward the trophy, in \$35,000, with West Germany's Erhard Keller second in \$37,700 and Neil Blatchford of the United States third in \$37,930. In a non-trophy 1,000-meter event, Keller beat Muratov, clocking 1:18.52 to the Russian's 1:19.55.

Zimmermann is second behind Koskinen in the trophy standings.



STAUBACH USES GRIESE'S KID STUFF—Roger Staubach of the Dallas Cowboys and Bob Griese of the Miami Dolphins combining for a hair-lotion commercial in New York. The National Football League's Super Bowl quarterbacks will try to outlast one another in their confrontation Sunday in New Orleans.

For 6 Days of 'Mental Preparation'

## Cowboys Arrive in New Orleans

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Dallas Cowboys, who represent one-half of the Super Bowl confrontation on Sunday, arrived here last night, and today renewed their preparations to play the Miami Dolphins.

"The next six days," said John Noland, the Cowboys' All-Pro guard, "will require intense study

Finn Koskinen Leads in Trophy Speed Skating

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Carry Jones of the United States edged Finland's Kimmo Koskinen in the 500-meter race in the Dora Trophy speed skating competition today but the Finn took the overall lead after two events by winning the 3,000-meters.

Jonland clocked 40.12 seconds for the 500 with Koskinen timed in 40.38. Dan Carroll of the United States was fourth, nipped by Italy's Bruno Tomoli. Koskinen clocked 4 minutes 23.19 seconds for the 3,000 with West Germany's Gerhard Zimmermann second and Carroll third. Jonland took seventh.

Veleni Muratov of the Soviet Union captured another 500-meter sprint, not counting toward the trophy, in \$35,000, with West Germany's Erhard Keller second in \$37,700 and Neil Blatchford of the United States third in \$37,930. In a non-trophy 1,000-meter event, Keller beat Muratov, clocking 1:18.52 to the Russian's 1:19.55.

Zimmermann is second behind Koskinen in the trophy standings.

Koskinen, the trophy

and concentration—mental preparation. It's a big game—there's none bigger—and you've got to learn to hate your opponent or whatever else it is you do to get ready."

Noland, who is 27 years old and a native of Amityville, N.Y., is a firm believer in the study of films and he has been poring over three Miami games. The Dolphins are foreign to him because the two teams have never met.

"I'm looking at Bob Heinz, their defensive tackle who will be playing opposite me," said Noland. "I don't know Heinz, never met him or seen him. Sometimes they bring in Frank Cornish and I've played against him."

"But it's the players who have to make those plays work," said Noland. "I may make some suggestions. We may change a few things; change the priorities. Come around tomorrow and check with me."

Noland has a reference file of every game he has played in his six seasons in the National Football League. He takes the game plan, designed and mimeographed by the coaches, and afterwards adds his own comments about how he played and his opponents' behavior.

"I played against Cornish a couple of times when he was with the Bears," Noland said. "I looked him up in my file, found the games and the few comments I had on Cornish."

Noland's contention is that a player's basic characteristics—his style of play, seldom change and therefore should not be a concern for the coach. A player does not hold many surprises. He is most proud of his recent playoff game performance against the Rams.

"He beat me a couple of times," said Noland. "I enjoyed playing against him because he's the best next to our own Bob Lilly. I wasn't perfect but I'm not sure he can be played any better."

Heinz agreed. At 6-foot-6, 3 inches taller than Noland, Heinz has been studying the Dallas-Minnesota game film to see what he can do with the Cowboy guard. "That was a great job he did on Page," said Heinz. "He's very good, a fabulous pass blocker."

Noland has to study persons other than Heinz and Cornish.

"The guard," he explained, "is always at the focal point of the

A-Sue.

The emphasis on Nixon's suggestion appealed to Shula as a convenient route.

"It should help us set up our down-and-out pattern," he said yesterday with a smile.

Mal Renfro and Cliff Harris, the Cowboy defensive backs with the primary responsibility for covering Warfield, praised the wide receiver's ability. Renfro, at cornerback, will line up against Warfield, with Harris, a safety-man, assisting on coverage or deep patterns.

"Warfield weaves as he comes off the line, that's his basic approach," Renfro said. "It's hard to keep up with him at the same time. He likes to run 7 or 8 yards and then bend it in."

Man-to-Man

On pass defense, the Cowboys prefer man-to-man coverage most of the time, with an occasional shift to zone coverage. In man-to-man coverage, Renfro would be responsible for staying with Warfield, but in a zone, Harris would take over the coverage when Warfield ran beyond the area for which Renfro was responsible.

"You can't sit in the man-to-man all the time," Harris said. "But the big danger with Warfield is his ability to run with the ball after catching it."

Renfro praised Griese's ability to time his passes to Warfield or the Dolphins' other wide receiver, Howard Twilley, at the moment each is open.

"They've got the best timing we've seen," Renfro said.

"I enjoyed the President getting interested in the Super Bowl game, no matter what way he went," coach Landry said yesterday. "In the down-and-in with Warfield he selected a play that has a real possibility of happening. If it's completed, he ought to get a thrill out of it. And if it's intercepted, I'll get a thrill out of it."

The West Germans and each

was placed three men each

in the top six places followed by

the Swedes, Italian skiers fol-

lowed with five of the next six

places, with France's Jean-Paul

Renfro taking 12th place.

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Representing Taiwan

Miss Chi is a lean 5-foot-7 1/2, 135-pound, effervescent native of Taiwan, which she will represent in the Olympics. She is a 27-year-old senior and straight-A student at California State Polytechnic College in nearby Pomona.

In December, 1970, in the Asian Games at Bangkok, she seriously

injured her left hamstring tendon.

"We took more than 10 X-rays," said her coach and husband, Vince Reel. "Finally, the doctor discovered that she had a fatigue fracture of the femur, the bone in the back of the thigh. The X-rays didn't show the fracture until it started to heal and calcium showed up in the X-ray. He also found chronic tendinitis in the left

hamstring tendon."

"She reached down for a small, inexpensive aluminum trophy from her college. Below the figure of a woman swimmer, the inscription reads:

"Most Improved."

Russians in U.S. Meet

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—Roger Zami of France beat Terry Rondeau of Pittsfield, Mass., last night in a super-lightweight bout when the referee stopped the fight in the fourth round as the American took severe punishment.

Zami is scheduled to meet Sandro Lopopolo of Italy for the vacant European title in Paris on Feb. 26.

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## Observer

## At Last, a Candor date!

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—My fellow Americans:

It is for me to speak to you on television, because of my distaste for talking to machinery. I have chosen this way to announce to you today that I shall be a candidate for President of the United States.

My reason for using television is not flattering to you. To be honest about it, I have been advised that a great many of you whose votes I shall need rarely read anything more adult than the television schedules, and that it would be impossible to communicate with you except through this place of furniture you are now watching. I believe this to be true.

I tell you this, though some of you will doubtless be offended by it, because I believe it is time to re-establish trust between the American people and their government. This can only be done if the man at the very apex of government, the President, will follow a policy of pure candor in dealing with the people.

In line with this policy, I must tell you that I am wearing a heavy application of cosmetics around my eyes and mouth, and on my cheeks. The purpose of this makeup is to deceive you with the impression that I am younger, less worn and less fatigued than, in fact, I am.

The gray spots in my hair have been dyed for the same reason. My hair style, this suit I am wearing, this shirt and this necktie were all selected by a committee of men and women who are professional experts in manipulating public opinion and enticing you to buy things you don't need.

I must also inform you that I am not now sitting in a studio speaking to you. My advisers told me that to make this announcement 'live' would be dangerous. I might make some natural gesture to betray my natural nervousness under stress.

For this reason, this speech was recorded two weeks ago. Seven-times versions were taped. Snippets of nine of them were spliced

together to create this announcement.

I tell you this because I think it important for you to know that I am just as vain as the next man. I do most certainly enjoy seeing myself on television, even when I do not look much like me.

Frankly, ladies and gentlemen, I like to feel important, and one of the reasons I want to be President is to satisfy my vanity. It will almost certainly be an important factor in my decision—if I am elected—to run for a second term.

In my effort to be entirely honest with you I am not going to overemphasize my interest in the vacation possibilities of the presidency. Frankly, the knowledge that as President I would have my own limousine and yacht, as well as sundry vacation White Houses in climates of my choosing—all these make the presidency far more attractive to me than it would be if it required one to ride to work on the bus and offered only a two-week vacation.

I would never, however, accept any job simply because the fringe benefits were excellent. For me, a job must also be absorbing, interesting and rich in ego gratification.

The presidency appeals to me on all these grounds. It would be immensely absorbing to me to fly to all the vacation spots for conferences with prime ministers, other presidents, chancellors and the more debonair dictators.

It would be both interesting and gratifying to see the most brilliant minds of the Ivy League sparkle and glisten at my command. The salary is excellent. Even if I served only one term, it would solve the serious financial problem of my children's educations. The expense account, needless to say, is superb, and the free housing will be a godsend, since mortgage payments, utilities and upkeep on my present house are now so high that I have not been able to afford a suit in three years.

In all honesty, I have no program as yet. Any program I may announce before the election will almost surely be abandoned if I am elected. All I promise is complete honesty and absolute refusal to try to deceive you.

I am not now sitting in a studio speaking to you. My advisers told me that to make this announcement 'live' would be dangerous. I might make some natural gesture to betray my natural nervousness under stress.

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## The Business of Being a Detective

By F. Richard Ciccone

**CHICAGO.**—The private eye still exists. But the solitary knight-errant moving through a shadowy underworld of sleazy bars and waterfront saloons, ending each case with a smoking pistol or a sultry blonde, is gone—at least in Chicago.

"I'd rather run than carry a gun," said Larry Mayer, part owner of Lloyd's Detective Agency, one of the largest in Chicago.

Tony Pellicano, a private detective who specializes in finding missing persons, said, "To many people, the image of the private eye is terrible. They have this stereotype of the gun, in a shoulder holster and a bottle on the desk. Maybe there still are guys who operate that way, but I don't know any."

The lone virtually has disappeared from private investigating. There are 200 licensed private "detectives" in Illinois, most of them in Chicago, and almost all of them are associated with big agencies.

## Different

"We still have some guys working out of their coat pocket or from their back porches," said Lee Buluk, Mr. Mayer's partner at Lloyd's.

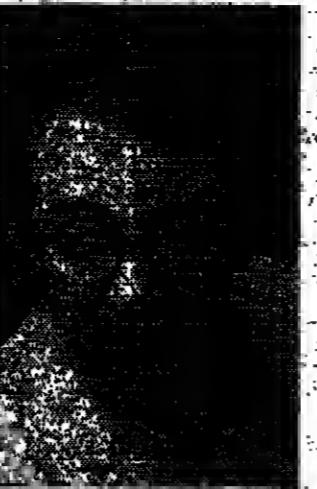
The licensed detective who does not work for larger agencies usually is a full-time employee of a law firm and works only on cases for the firm. "The average detective is different, much different from the guy in a trenchcoat," Mr. Mayer said. "Today, the private detective is a businessman. He uses the latest in electronic equipment and cameras."

Lloyd's hires as many as 30 agents at one time, Mr. Buluk said. "A good agent can earn around \$10,000 a year."

A person working to obtain a license as a private investigator is permitted by law to work as an investigator for a licensed agency. They earn between \$3 and \$5 an hour. Agencies, on the other hand, charge as much as \$150 a day plus expenses for the services of a detective.



Tony Pellicano

Lee Buluk  
bug finder

"Surveillance can be expensive," Mr. Buluk pointed out. "Some people ask for a one-day surveillance but we try to sell them a three-man or five-man shadow. It will cost them less because in one day a subject can be lost too readily by one investigator."

Mr. Buluk and Mr. Mayer give full service, providing guards, alarms, investigators and even lie detector testing.

## The Best

Mr. Pellicano, 31, works out of an 11th-floor Chicago office designed in rich reds and blacks with \$500 thousand a month. His car is equipped with a transmitter for which the monthly bill is \$300.

That's why I laugh when I see some television detective handle a case for \$100 and get shot a couple times besides," he said. "Private investigating is highly competitive, except for me. I'm the best. I've had over 3,000 missing persons cases and I've found every one. That's my thing. Finding missing persons."

Like other investigators, Mr. Pellicano is reluctant to divulge his investigative methods. "People who are missing or who try to disappear usually forget one thing—they don't change their birthday. That's how I find a lot of them."

Paul Kitter, manager of the Chicago office of John Lynch Co., an agency with offices in seven major cities, specialized in industrial investigations. Agencies may charge as much as \$35,000 a year retainer to large corporations trying to protect against theft, embezzlement and production losses.

"Local police don't have the manpower," Mr. Kitter said, "to tie up people investigating industrial theft by employees. We may use direct surveillance with a camera, or use undercover agents. Many good policemen adhere to the policy of a thorough neighborhood investigation on the theory that it usually turns up the little old lady who can't sleep nights and saw the whole thing."

Undercover work still is dangerous, Mr. Kitter said. "You get in tight spots, but violence is minimal if you're properly prepared. There are many times when I wished I had a gun. But I've always had the theory that I would rather take a punch in the mouth than shoot the wrong person."

## Domestic

One of the major types of investigations which private detectives handle involves domestic problems. Mr. Pellicano said, "Our divorce work has been very

heavy this year. But we have to be careful. You always get the people who ask, 'Can you have my husband beat up? Can you take pictures of my wife with this other guy?' We turn this business down."

The evidence collected by private investigators in domestic cases is rarely used in court. First, the law requires a judge or jury to be highly skeptical of testimony given by an investigator employed by one of the parties. Secondly, it usually is used to intimidate one of the parties into settling a case off

of court.

"Many times," Mr. Pellicano explained, "a lawyer will ask to take pictures with an unmarked camera. The subject doesn't know there is no film so he agrees to a settlement."

Private eyes rarely get involved in crime cases being handled by the police. "About the only time this happens," said Mr. Buluk of Lloyd's Agency, "is when a client will ask us to look for evidence that hasn't been found. Usually, to clear someone. If the client agrees in writing that anything we discover will be turned over to the police, we will ask police permission to enter the case."

## Brigs

One of Mr. Buluk's specialties is locating electronic eavesdropping equipment used to bug corporate offices. "Sometimes we have to go through washrooms, board rooms, executives' offices and we still can't find the transmitter. The electronic equipment used today is highly sophisticated," he said.

He has a private pilot's license and sometimes uses a plane to try to locate transmitters hidden in buildings. "An investigator offering this service would have to spend \$5,000 for the equipment needed to locate bugs," he said.

Mr. Kitter of the Lynch Co. does not advocate using electronic equipment. "The only electronic equipment legal for use is a portable television camera and two-way radios in cars. Most of the equipment is really not perfected."

## PEOPLE: The Ten Least Ept Of 1971—A Salute

Observe indeed is he who has not made somebody's list of Ten Ten Least Ept. In long recognition, then, of those hear-anonymously souls whose earnest if ineffectual efforts were at best recorded only on an old blotter, we should like to Interpolate our own roster somewhere between the best-dressed and the worst-dressed of the past twelve months.

• In England, exuberant police in a patrol car radiated headgear that they had finally picked up the trail of "The Phantom Stripes of Berkshires"—a nocturnal nymph clad only in her garment for a few breathless seconds, then disappearing into the brush. The headlights of the squad car had picked out the unmistakable trademarks of the apparition—bare chest and bare legs under a mink wrap—and the constables gave hot pursuit. Cornered at last was amateur boxer Sammy Frankham, 21, shirtless and with his trousers rolled up under the coat. "And what might you be doing?" demanded one of the bobbies. "Same as you, I expect," confessed Sammy, looking for "The Phantom Stripes."

• In London, antique dealer Trevor Stowe was fined \$35 plus 200 court costs for "exposing to view in front of his shop, no less than an indecent exhibition," to wit: a complete 32-piece chess set "portraying couples in sexual positions." Despite Stowe's plea that "this set is something to be laughed at," the court ruled the exhibition a clear case of pornography.

• In Basel, Switzerland, justice authorities ordered an unidentified man to stand trial after he had run a series of advertisements promising for only \$50 francs a "guaranteed, radical and successful way of curing greasy hair." Basler subscribers received a slip of paper advising: "Shave your head bald."

• In Fort Portal, Uganda, L. Rukore, a 24-year-old primary school aide, sauntered into the police station, laid a bomb on the counter and casually announced that he had just done the former owner of the limb. Asked why he had brought along the leg, Rukore replied: "Because the head was too heavy."

• In Naples, Giuseppe Miele, 27, surprised by police while stealing a washing machine from an appliance shop, snatched up the street, ducked into a nearby house and scurried down into a large bed, pulling the covers over his head. Unfortunately for everyone concerned, this bed was also occupied by Giovanna Cifari, whose husband Vincenzo had just arisen to work. Vincenzo, taking a dim view of the whole sordid affair, proceeded to beat the bejesus out of the feckless Miele. Just in time, the carabinieri showed up to haul the battered young man down to the station, where he was charged both with "attempted theft" and "breaking and entering."

• In Antibes, France, Christian Bertrand, an impeccably dressed

—DICK RORACK

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